

## Amusements Co-Night.

ELITE OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8:15—"Forgiveness."  
 COMPTON'S—2 and 8—"Callers of the Minstrels."  
 CASINO—2 and 8—"Princess of the Emerald."  
 DAILY THEATRE—2 and 8—"Hocotoc."  
 HAVELY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"Mastodon Minstrel."  
 HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—"Satanella."  
 MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"A Russian Holiday."  
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"Her Attraction."  
 SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—"A Bunch of Keys, or The Hotel."  
 STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—"The Amador."  
 THEATRE COMIQUE—2 and 8—"The Muddy Day."  
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Atterbury's Wife."  
 WALLACE'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—"La Belle Russe."

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## Business Notices.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Daniel Curley was hanged in Dublin yesterday for his part in the Phoenix Park murders. A plot against the life of the Czar at his coronation has been discovered. The rebels at Miragosa, Hayti, on April 26 defeated the Government troops in a severe battle. Interest in the Fisheries Exhibition in London is increasing. There is something of a panic among savings bank depositors in France.

DOMESTIC.—The steamer Granite State was burned at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, and several lives were lost. Much damage to life and property was caused by a tornado in Texas. An Internal Revenue Commissioner will be appointed today. Mr. Devoe's bill has made further charges against the management of the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Democratic Convention in Kentucky completed the State ticket. By a collision between an engine and a freight train near Augusta, Ga., one man was killed and three injured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The members of the American Team to go to Wimbledon were selected yesterday. C. P. Huntington testified in the suit brought against him and other Central Pacific magnates. W. J. Hutchinson obtained a temporary injunction against the Stock Exchange. The County Democratic Committee condemned the course of the Tammany Senators. Grand Marshal Jordan issued his orders in regard to the parade at the opening of the Bridge. Large prices were realized at the sale of Jersey cattle. Twenty gamblers were sentenced by Judge Covington in the Court of General Sessions. In the billiard tournament Schaefer defeated Wallace and Dion won from Sexton. The Commissioners of Accounts found grave irregularities in the books of the Police Property Clerk. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), \$2.10 cents. Stocks were less active, but after opening steadily improved and closed feverish at something under the best figures.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate clear or fair weather and slight changes in temperature, possibly followed by increasing cloudiness and light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77°; lowest, 49°; average, 61½°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travelers, can have the DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. The DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The selection of members of the National Guard to form the American team for the Wimbledon rifle match seems to have been judiciously made so far as judgment has been allowed to enter into the matter. If the men improve as much by practice as they should do, they will make hot work for the English Volunteers this summer.

The reputation of Vignaux, the French billiard-player, has been considerably damaged, apparently, since he came to this country. He was defeated in Chicago by Schaefer, and at the tournament in this city this week he has been beaten by Daly and Dion. Even the Chicago defeat was hardly a fair test of his powers, and it should be remembered that the rules under which the present series of games is played are different from those Vignaux has been accustomed to. American players, however, have had considerable experience at cushion caroms. It was not distance alone that lent enchantment to the view we had of Vignaux when he was in Paris. He is a great billiard-player anywhere, and the men who applaud when he misses a shot ought to be ashamed of their discourtesy.

At the hearing before the Governor yesterday on the Aqueduct bill, not one sufficient reason was advanced to show why the Legislature adopted a bill which the citizens of New-York did not approve, in the place of one which had their warm support. The Mayor's bill provided for seven members on

the Commission; the Legislature made it six. Nothing can excuse that; the only explanation is that the Democrats were determined to have a partisan measure. Senator Daly says they "had to make a compromise." What right has any honest legislator to make a compromise in the interest of jobbery and patronage? The transaction which resulted in the Aqueduct bill now before the Governor cannot be called by so fine a name. It was a betrayal of the trust which the constituents placed in their representatives at Albany.

A conversation which Governor Foster, of Ohio, has had with a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE will be found on another page of this paper. The Governor agrees with Mr. Richard Smith, another careful observer of Ohio politics, whose views we published a week ago, that the Republican party has an excellent chance of success at the polls in October; but it will take hard work to win. General Durbin Ward and Judge Hooley are considered to have even chances for the honor of being beaten as the Democratic candidate for Governor. It is yet too early, Mr. Foster thinks, to tell whom the Republicans will nominate. Since the temperance question is to be the main issue in the canvass, it is encouraging to know that the Prohibitionists have sensibly decided to put no ticket of their own in the field, but to support the Republican candidates.

Thus far it has not been determined who was to blame for the fire which destroyed the Granite State yesterday. An investigation ought to show quickly who is to be held responsible for this loss of life and property. There certainly cannot be much mystery about it. The flames did not break out till after daylight, when many employes must have been about the docks. How many lives were lost or who the unfortunate people were, is not yet known. The list of the passengers was on board the ship, no record being kept in this city, in order to avoid the expense of an additional clerk. Friends and relatives of many people who might have taken the boat there on Thursday night, therefore, will be kept in cruel and needless suspense for some days.

It is still the season of tornadoes in Texas, and it is early for them to appear at Omaha, Neb. They are not due so far north earlier than June. Although the tornadoes reported this morning did not cause so great a destruction of life and property as those which recently occurred in Mississippi and Louisiana, still several lives were lost near Omaha and at Denison City. The inhabitants of the tornado belt are reported now as making excavations in the earth in which they may take refuge when these agents of destruction threaten. This seems to strike some commentators as funny. Funny or not, it is often the only means of safety during such storms. A house at the eastern foot of a hill is considered, by men who have made a study of these storms, to be tolerably well protected; but as hills do not abound on the prairie lands, holes in the ground are not to be despised when tornadoes are about.

Daniel Curley was hanged yesterday in Dublin Jail. During these days when justice is being measured out so steadily to the men connected with the murders in Phoenix Park, it would be well for those Irishmen who may be plotting the death of other English officials to reflect upon the utter hopelessness of such crimes. Nothing would be gained if all the representatives of English authority in Ireland should be slaughtered to-day. Their places would be filled to-morrow. The official succession could not be broken, and England would only be roused to fury. The nihilists in trying to slay the Czar have adopted a policy which, wicked as it is, is not utterly unreasonable. The government of Russia is so personal that blows on its head are felt through the whole body politic. Not so in the case of England. The government there is representative despite the throne; so it is a hopeless waste of time and strength to kill chief secretaries and under-secretaries so long as any other Englishmen are left to fill their places.

Neither children nor politicians should play with edged tools. Or at least they should take care not to turn the edge the wrong way. The County Committee of the County Democracy seem to be meddling with dangerous weapons when they adopt such a resolution as one of those drawn up and accepted at their meeting last night. This says that "the attempts of bodies authorized to confirm or reject nominations, to usurp the power of appointment, manifested in the demand, now frequently made, that they be allowed to dictate the nominations, is in violation," etc., etc. The laws of grammar evidently had no terrors for the author of that resolution, but the meaning is clear. It is of course intended to cover the Tammany Senators with confusion. But while it invites public condemnation for their misdeeds, does it not at the same time put the County Democrats at the City Hall in the pillory? Are not our Aldermen continually attempting to dictate nominations? After this rebuke we shall expect to see a meek and chastened spirit among the half dozen County Democrats in the Board.

## A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

On the future somewhere, the next panic is coming. Nobody knows when. Everybody hopes it may be far away. But no one is foolish enough to suppose that this country will never see another financial revolution. The certain things of the future are death, taxes, and the next panic. We all know that death is coming but may be put off, we know not how long, by obedience to the laws of health. So it is certain that commercial disaster, though it cannot be wholly averted, may be deferred for an unknown period by strict regard to financial laws. The question is whether we are so living as to put off the disaster.

How do we guard our reserves? A nation, like an individual, will come to grief to a certainty, if no reserves are kept. To all, reverses must come. Means to meet them must be husbanded in time of prosperity, or the first reverse will mean ruin. After years of singular good fortune, the nation had a reverse in the scanty crops of 1881. It weathered the storm, and well. The result proved that there were reserves, but it also proved that those reserves were not too large. Another bad crop last year would have made mischief. But there was had something saved. A vast sum that was supposed to have been saved, it was found, had vanished. Are the nation's reserves better guarded now?

The immediately available reserves of the country are kept at and near its commercial metropolis. They are not to be sought in the associated banks; the sums kept by these institutions are only for the current needs of commerce. The banks properly rely upon the people to keep at command a large sum, not employed in the daily uses of business, which can always be called in when an emergency comes. The trust companies, the insurance

companies, the savings banks, are expected to have in safe keeping large amounts which, without great delay, can be brought out in any time of stress. Two years ago, when the crops failed, these institutions met a large demand upon their resources. For one thing, they disposed of many millions of Government bonds. Of such securities the United States has outstanding now \$176,800,000 less than it had then. How has this large sum been invested? In what shape are other large sums, then available and needed, now stored away for any future need?

According to the Mackin bill, which has recently been passed by the New-York Legislature, it is within the power of banks, trust companies, insurance companies, savings banks (not doing business in foreign countries), and other corporations, to invest their funds in the stocks, bonds or other securities of any corporation "owning land." That is, they may invest in railroad stocks, in telegraph and improvement and construction, and even in mining stocks, the sacred funds deposited for the protection of wives and children, the trust funds held for estates and under orders of court, and the savings of labor. There is really no limit, as respects the investment of money by the purchase of stocks or bonds, though loans are restricted. Indeed, some of the companies that favored this bill wished to have it made retroactive, so as to clearly legalize investments already made by them. The theory is that the managers of these corporations can be trusted to see that their funds are not squandered, and that legal restrictions as to the method of employment or investment are unwise and of little avail.

Suppose this is true; where are the nation's reserves to be kept? The expenditure of these funds in building new railroads, in digging new mines, or putting up new works, does not reserve them. Already an enormous amount, which was formerly otherwise invested by trust companies and insurance companies, has been loaned on stock collaterals. By that means money has been provided for more railroad building and other work. The capital has been put into fixed form. It may return an hundred fold in due time, but it is no longer a reserve. If this is to go on, if the remaining funds of these and other corporations are to be employed in the same way, is the country to keep any reserve?

This is not a step toward safety. The application of trust funds, of savings bank deposits, and of the provision made for widows and orphans, to the construction of new lines of railway, or to the maintenance of lines against which new competing routes are being constructed, cannot be well for the country, however advantageous it may seem to the companies. There is a wise old saying against putting all one's eggs into one basket. It is not altogether prudent for the country to stake its last dollar upon the immediate success of all the railroads it can possibly build.

## LAWMAKERS DERIDING LAW.

The Thompson murder trial in Kentucky has ended, as there was every reason to suppose it would, in the acquittal of the accused. The verdict was received with the wildest demonstration of joy by the occupants of the crowded court-room, and "Little Phil" is now the hero of Kentucky. He has won his acquittal at the cost of his wife's honor, and has won it, too, without giving her a chance to prove her innocence. He shot his enemy in the back as he was retreating, and he did it on the evidence of a disgraced woman whose word his own father refuses to believe. The disgraced and dishonored wife, whose doom was pronounced by the jury which made the husband a hero, is now living with that husband's father, who declares his faith in her innocence. This is Kentucky justice, and of this stuff Kentucky heroes are made.

In order that this hero might be saved from the lawful penalty for his crime, two distinguished American statesmen were called to his defence. One, D. W. Voorhees, is a United States Senator from Indiana, the other, J. C. Blackburn, is a Congressman from Kentucky. As both men are among the Nation's law-makers, their views on the relations of the citizen to the law are interesting. Senator Voorhees made what we are told was a most "eloquent" plea. He spoke repeatedly of the "cold" nature of law. The phraseology of the indictment was "cold." The counsel for the State were rebuked for saying that Thompson should have "appealed to the cold law for vengeance." A man who should thus appeal "would become a mark of detestation, and even well-bred dogs would give him the right of way." And then Mr. Voorhees made this remarkable utterance: "Gentlemen, this is the first time that this State has ever dishonored itself by such a prosecution." We submit that this is very remarkable language for a law-maker to use. Law at best is undoubtedly somewhat "cold," but in what way is a State "dishonored," by striving to enforce it?

Mr. Blackburn went even further. In an address, which for "eloquence" seems to have nearly eclipsed that of the distinguished statesman who preceded him, he said: "There is but one tribunal on earth where cases like this of 'Thompson's case' can be adjusted. It is a tribunal in which conscience sits on the bench. Its judgments are traced in blood. It has the sanction of the law of humanity wherever 'civilization prevails.' It is God's law and you 'cannot reverse it.' According to this the pistol is the Kentucky conscience, and homicide is the law of God. It is small wonder that Kentucky juries disregard the law entirely in finding their verdicts when they are thus instructed by members of the highest lawmaking body in the land."

## LOWERING THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Governor Cleveland was nominated on a platform one of whose planks contains a protest against "lowering the standard of the public service." For his own sake, and still more for the credit of the State, we would be loath to believe that he would knowingly administer his great office in such a manner as to justify the assumption that he really did not have regard to this plank. But the fact remains that one of his important appointments is so discredited as to be positively disgraceful. It lowers the standard of public service as it has not been lowered before in many a year. The Governor has elevated to a prominent position a man so lacking in character that not a little that has been printed and published is little better than so much of a contribution to obscene literature.

It is charitable to conclude that the Governor appointed this low fellow without thoroughly informing himself of his character and antecedents—a piece of carelessness that the appointing power never ought to be guilty of. But the saddest question comes up, How did it happen that the Governor was so imposed upon? It is understood that this obscene writer was commended to the Governor by the Lieutenant-Governor. Was Mr. Hill, then, deceived, as well as Mr. Cleveland? Or did he for some sinister purpose of his own foist such a person upon his chief?

The obscene writer has taken possession of his office and is likely to serve out his full term,

so indignation in the premises has no practical value. All the same we apprehend the public would like to hear the answers to the questions we have just propounded.

## LIBRARIES AND CATALOGUES.

The Astor Library is an institution which has been exposed for many years to captious and ignorant criticism. It is a unique collection for which Americans have reason to be grateful to its founder. Yet because it was established for a specific purpose and meets the requirements of specialists and students of literature and history rather than promotes the convenience of general readers, it is frequently disparaged and seldom appreciated as it deserves. On this account we are glad to learn that a systematic effort is making to render this literary storehouse accessible to the public by means of an enlarged catalogue. Dr. Cogswell, the first superintendent of the library, began in 1857 and completed in 1866 an alphabetical list of titles and authors in five volumes, an index of subjects comprising 160 pages being included in the supplement. As the collection, which was then indexed, embraced about one-half of the volumes now on the shelves of the Astor Library, the old catalogue has ceased to have any practical value. A new one is urgently needed, and we confidently expect that when it is once supplied it will reveal stores of literary lore and materials for history and biography the existence of which has never been suspected.

A word of caution to the managers of that library ought to be added on the subject of index-making. This is no longer the simple and straightforward process it was when their first catalogue was published. Indexing has become a literary art which only a few of the librarians of the country have succeeded in mastering. If the managers of the Astor Library are merely preparing to complete Dr. Cogswell's work within the lines of the original plan, they need to be reminded that a method of cataloguing which was good of its kind twenty years ago is now hopelessly behind the times. There are only three public libraries in the country which are thoroughly and scientifically indexed. These are in Boston, Brooklyn and Baltimore. The New-York librarians have been content heretofore to be outstripped in this branch of literary art by their associates in other cities. Their shortcomings and lack of energy are discreditable to them, and we trust that in this new work of cataloguing the Astor Library a marked advance will be made upon their previous achievements.

The catalogue of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, which is new in course of publication, is a perfect specimen of index-making. Not only are the titles and authors' names included in the general list, but topics and class-headings as well, interwoven with one another within the meshes of a single alphabetical order. Not only are titles enumerated, but the contents of the volumes are analyzed, and the topical headings contain references not only to books but to chapters, and not only to chapters but also to articles within the entire range of modern periodical literature. If the library itself be regarded as an encyclopaedia on a large scale, this catalogue is a key which enables students and literary workers to gain immediate access to its pages and to make an intelligent choice of sources of information. This catalogue reproduces the general method adopted by Mr. Noyes in indexing the Brooklyn Library, with one important modification—the titles and topics are not brought together in class divisions, but introduced wherever they individually belong in the general alphabet. With these admirable models before them, we hope that the managers of the Astor Library will bestir themselves and produce an index that will do ample justice to the collection under their charge, and compare favorably with the Brooklyn and Baltimore catalogues.

## THE DECADENCE OF QUAKERISM.

The Friends this week are holding their great Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia. A Quaker meeting is always earnest and practical, and there is no want of earnestness and practical shrewd common sense in this congress of keener, fiercer, middle-aged men and placid, middle-aged women. There are some things lacking, however—the enthusiasm, force and energy which belong to all growing bodies, physical or social; a want which is explained by the simple fact that the members of this and all the other six Yearly Meetings are almost invariably middle-aged or venerable old people. Most of the time this week was occupied in discussing the causes of the universal decline in attendance at First Day meetings and the general decadence of the Society, a decadence reluctantly acknowledged, but too apparent to be longer ignored. The cause is evident: the sect is literally dying out for the want of young blood. All over the country the sons and daughters of Friends, even of the most eminent preachers, have assumed the world's garb. They are seen in the theatre and ball-room, they hang pictures on their walls, are musicians, artists, good or bad, and either remain outside of any religious body or slip quietly into some Protestant sect; usually those whose ritual appeals most strongly to the senses and imagination. Even in the stronghold of Quakerism, Philadelphia, where it once held absolute possession, a young man or woman in the plain dress is now so rare a sight on the street as to attract notice. Not only in this country are the children of Friends deserting the Meeting, but in England this desertion is so marked that a revision of the large volumes of Doctrine, Practice and Discipline of the Society has been ordered for this year. In this revision the remonstrances with backsliders are energetic with a note of despair. Friends are urged "not to seek help in forms or modes of worship inconsistent with their own"; to "call the months and days by Scripture and not heathen names"; to adhere to "plainness in speech, dress and behavior"; and to abandon the "pursuit of music, dancing, vain sports and theatrical entertainments." The rules of the Society are relaxed in regard to the report which was exacted of the individual condition of each member, the ceremonies preceding marriage, etc., etc.

There is something pathetic in the sight of this old falling Church, composed almost wholly of old and failing people who watch their children go from them and make feeble, useless efforts to keep them in the faith that has strengthened and comforted themselves. If they would face the issue with the keen hard sense that they bring to secular affairs, they would see why it is impossible that the young man and woman of the present day should remain in the Society as it is, and also the concessions which it made by it would probably keep them. Quakerism consists of two parts—the spirit or soul of it is a fine pure devotion to the simplicity, the brotherly charity, the truth of Christ; but the body of it is an adherence to a certain costume and peculiarities of speech, and an inexorable prejudice against music, art and all the softnesses, courtesies and beauty of manner or surroundings which refine and gentle everyday life. Nothing could be more powerful or purer than the inner motive of Quakerism, the calming of the soul to receive Light from God, the iron purpose to live by the teachings of that

Light in spite of all persecution, and the practical wisdom shown in the simple daily life of its professors and their skillful conduct of vast charities. Nothing, on the other hand, could be more more narrow than their obstinate adherence to their small peculiarities.

It is these peculiarities that have driven their children from them. The intelligent young man or woman of to-day is not likely to be convinced that there is any sin in music, or a fine picture, or courtesy of manner; nor any especial religious influence in the use of the second person singular of pronouns or a shad-bellied coat. If the religion of their fathers must come to them cramped with these meaningless restraints, they will have none of it. The wise action for the Society then, and the only one which will keep the young people in it, is to clear their really high and strong teaching of Christ from all factitious peculiarities which belong not to religion but tradition and prejudice. It is light and healing for the soul which they should offer to their children, not a trick of language or a certain dye of dry goods.

The epitaph that went upon the tombstone of a man in Arizona who loved his neighbors' horses not wisely but too well, and who was vicious in a dozen other directions, might well be painted on a shingle and placed above the mouldering form of the late Legislature. The epitaph, it will be remembered, read as follows: "He was pretty mean in some respects—but then he was meaner in others."

"Democracy," observes *The Elmira Gazette*, "is nervous itself for the exigencies of the future." We take it that this is *The Gazette's* way of saying that its party is getting ready for its customary defeat in the Presidential campaign. In view of what is before it what the Democracy needs is not nerve but resignation.

To Frank Hutton: Why not have a bill introduced in Congress changing the name of the United States to Huttonville?

## PERSONAL.

Skowhegan, Maine, is to have a public park, the gift of the venerable ex-Governor Coburn.

Ex-Governor Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire, has just reached home after a tour of nineteen thousand miles in the Old World.

The Hon. Abram Sanborn, of Bangor, Me., will next month celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of his admission to the bar. He is in excellent health and active practice.

That irrepressible Mr. Bradlaugh has, in three years, been the subject of eleven important divisions in the House of Commons, the first being on the motion of the lamented Lord Frederick Cavendish.

Senator Don Cameron and family will sail for Europe to-day on the White Star steamship Celtic. Sir Anthony Musgrave and Lady Musgrave will sail on the Baltic on the same line.

A curious bit of perversity on the part of the types made a paragraph in this column yesterday say that Mr. W. H. Russell's family has been "bated" instead of "seated" in Ireland for centuries.

Prince Louis Jerome Bonaparte, second son of Prince Napoleon, has entered Cheltenham College, England. He is now nineteen years old, and will remain in the college until his period of military service begins, about two years hence.

Charles James Jessel, who has been made a baronet as a mark of respect for his father, the late Judge Sir George Jessel, is twenty-two years old, and is studying for the bar. He was lately graduated at Oxford, and was with single exception the tallest man of his time in that university.

Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, expects to visit the United States next fall, but the recent announcements that he had already sailed are premature. It is understood that he will not leave England until some time in August, but the date of his departure has not yet been fixed.

Since the decision of the court, permitting the widow of the late C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, to claim her dower, it is stated that the estate, after payment of all debts, will net fully \$2,000,000. Of this Mrs. Washburn will receive one-third, and after the payment of various bequests there will be more than \$800,000 to be divided among Mr. Washburn's blood relations, who are the residuary legatees.

Mr. Ruskin's lectures at Oxford this month are on "The Arts of England." The first, a week ago, was on "Mythical Schools" (Burne Jones and G. F. Watts); the second, to-day, is on "Classic Schools" (Sir Frederick Leighton and Alma Tadema); and the third, a week hence, will be on "Fairy Land" (Mr. Allingham and Kate Greenaway). Each lecture is repeated on the following Wednesday, and all are to be given a third time in London at some date not yet fixed.

"I have just seen in the hands of a friend," writes a correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, "a volume whose history suggests an instructive comment on the practice of rewarding military services with hereditary distinctions. It was the presentation copy, given to the first Duke of Marlborough, of the congratulatory verses recited in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford on occasion of the victory of Blenheim. My friend had purchased it at the Sunderland sale. That an English noble in need of money should sell his books as being that part of his property which he least values is not surprising; but that a Duke of Marlborough should have sold his—these verses—for that was the sum paid by my friend—to a volume so closely associated with the origin of his wealth and honors, argues a cynical indifference to the religious sentiments of mankind which will surprise even a pessimist."

The virtual author of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play has just died at that village, at the age of eighty-five. He was a Benedictine monk, named Gottlieb Kath Daisenberger, the son of a peasant. He early became an enthusiastic lover of music and the religious drama, writing many religious plays himself. He was transferred from the Monastery of Ettal in 1845, and made spiritual director of Ober-Ammergau. At the suggestion of Ludwig I., he revised the Passion Play, which was formerly only a rude piece of grotesque mimicry. He made it a drama pervaded by a spirit of true reverence, and its performance every ten years since, has attracted the attention of the civilized world. Much of the impressiveness of these representations has been due to the patient zeal of Father Daisenberger, under whose management the drama became practically a religious ceremony. Personally he was a man of noble and commanding presence, with a countenance marked by a serene and gracious dignity. He was to his rustic flock a good pastor, a loving father, a true friend.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A correspondent of *The Tribune* is responsible for the statement that the "dedication" of a runaway few weeks ago at Peabody, Mass., John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, was the central figure in the ceremonies; that he was mounted on the bar, with a towel under his feet to prevent his scratching the woodwork, and that this towel was afterward exchanged, and put up in a raffle at an orphan fair held in Sullivan's aid of the Roman Catholic Church. If the story is true, as told, the Christianity of that Church needs revision.

It is common enough in London for a landlord to try to get rid of an insolvent tenant by dismantling the house, breaking the windows, taking down the doors and stairs, etc., but Albert Tong or Deputford has invented a still more effective device, as he lately confessed in court. He had been in the habit of "sliding" the house with about twenty-five buckets of water every morning for a month, and in addition had hired a man to mount a ladder and throw mud at his tenants—a woman and her children. Mr. Tong explained the legal process of ejectment was "so long, you know," and the judge was so impressed with the force of this argument that he let the lawyer launch only \$10.

There lately died in Stuttgart a goose whose martial fame had extended over all the German Empire. "This eccentric animal," writes a Berlin correspondent, "when still a gosling, abandoned its flock, dismissed all recollections of its infancy, repudiated the conventional views and habits of geese, and boldly marching into the barracks of a Union regiment stationed itself one day next to the sentry-box. Touched by this fine devotion for their country, the Union guards, and for twenty-three years neither threats nor persuasion have been able to separate the martial bird from its adopted regiment for any length of time. It has at different times changed quarters with the corps from Esslingen to Ulm, thence to Ludwigsburg, and back to Ulm. When the Union was to fight for their country

the forsaken and desolate goose took up for the time with a battalion of infantry; but no sooner did the first Union re-enter the town than the goose marched out to meet them, and retired with them to her old quarters at the gate of the barracks at Stuttgart."

## TOWN TALK ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

## PERSONAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL.

REAL ESTATE MOVEMENTS.—Real estate dealers say that a perceptible reaction has set in against the moving-up-town craze. The person who purchased a half-acre rock, all water front, on the extreme northern limit of Manhattan Island, on the supposition that he was getting ahead on a fashionable site for a residence, has been obliged to sell unvisited portions of his rocky realty at a discount. Up-town rocks are not so hot a commodity for just now as down-town lots.

STATE SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE.—Mr. Joseph P. Knapp, the president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, says that the two most serious difficulties which his company has to contend with in conducting its business in twenty different States, is the lack of technical knowledge of insurance among State superintendents and the crudeness and injustice of State laws on the subject. The remedy for the former, he says, is the appointment of experienced men like Mr. McCall as Superintendents. But trained officers, as recently in Michigan, as soon as they get to know their duties, are bound to protect the policyholder rather than the insurance business to earn. This they seldom do before they give way to other politicians. The remedy for imperfect and conflicting insurance laws, Mr. Knapp suggests, is in National laws, which, based on uniformity, might be framed with the knowledge and intelligence which the most advanced States possess. He admits that the constitutionality of this course would be questioned, but thinks that it is the only real remedy for the insurance laws as for National bankruptcy laws.

TILDEN REVENUES.—These propositions and proposals were being together in a long conversation in which the principal speaker was a politician, long a confidential agent of John Kelly and an official of Tammany until the bolt of 1879, when he followed the Tildenites in support of Governor Robinson: "The Democracy will split upon the Tariff question if Tilden is not alive and well to prevent it. If he takes a hand in the fight, as he will, he will be nominated, and nothing will be so certain as that he will either bolt and leave the party or be satisfied with a nomination for Vice-President of a man whom he could trust for the succession to dead Tilden's shoes." Tilden is conservative on the tariff question; or rather he carries water on both shoulders. He sets up young Waterson to talk Free Trade freely to the Southern Democracy, and young Pulitzer to preach a mild sort of protection for the Northern Democracy. Pulitzer of the *World*, Yes, of course, I mean, Mr. Tilden. But Mr. Tilden will date the new Tilden boom for 1884 from the date of the transfer of *The World* newspaper from Hubert to Pulitzer, from Jay Gould to Sam. Elden. "Yes, the County Democracy did want an organ like that of Tammany Hall, which is *The Star*. It gets it without expense in the establishment of *The World* as a Tilden organ for the whole party." Mr. Tilden is not strong; he is aged; but he has no thought of doing anything. He is spending \$500,000 on an adjoining dining-room when they contemplate an early taking off.

"Neither Cleveland nor Butler will be a dangerous rival to Tilden. The delegates to the next Democratic Convention will ask if Mr. Tilden can certainly carry New-York, and if answered affirmatively, all arguments in favor of the others fall to the ground; for neither of the two can answer this question. Butler could carry New-York, but he is not a part of the problem as posed by the Democrats. He would vote for him where white Democrats refused; but the Pennsylvania Bucks' county style of Democracy will reject him more positively than they did Horace Greeley. All the Republicans I know fear Butler's nomination—by the Democrats."

A ROGUE AND HIS CAPTIVES.—Some of the city detectives entertain and express the belief that the bogus "Lord Ashburton," lately arrested in this city for passing forged Bank of London circular notes, was part of the California fraud. The man, who is the influence of persons who wish him to "work" a similar scheme on a large scale. This would seem an incredible suggestion if it were not for the fact that from the time the fellow fled from this city after robbing Kilpatrick, the jeweller, he was repeatedly used for such purposes by the Western detectives who captured him. At St. Louis they made him give up everything, and he had to leave his home, but returned to him the same day. He gave him tickets to Denver. They followed him there, and when he had fraudulently obtained \$5,000 from one of the banks in that city, he arrested him, made him surrender the good greenbacks and hurried him off to San Francisco with the bad money. At that place he deposited \$20,000 of circular notes as margin in a stock operation, and the detectives waited for some time for him to realize on this investment, intending to grab all he got. But before he could obtain a settlement the bank officers were apprised of his character and they retained his stock as security. He was arrested and sent to prison for five years,